

Jocelyii to make over the mountain which the monks coveted, and silver enough U> make a chalice and thurible. The Abbot showed hia gratitude by instituting a- bidding prayer for the King and Ms sons and the gifts doubtless did much to make him so strong a partisan of Roger's,¹

For the two most important historians of the Norman kingdom an a whole, Roger's reign serves only as an introduction. Romuald JL, Arch-bishop of Salerno, author of a *Chronicon* siw An* naUs_t was of the surname of (Umrna and belonged to a Lombard family resident in Salerno which apparently had already provided two prelates to the city, Allan I. and II., while of ttcwrai brothers of Romuald, one, John, was Judge of Salerno, and another, Robert, wits Archdeacon of the same, Romtiald's name is given us a eleriruH in 1143 in a diploma of La Cavtu In 1153 he l«t*itmc Arch-bishop and retained the office till Itindeath in xs8i» His historical survey covers the history of the world up to 1178; it is after 1131 that he becomes of original value,

Although a Lombard, Homuiild reflects the loyalty of hia unlive* city to Uu* Norman dynasty; besides, his high place in the hierarchy and the

Curia connected him intimately with
ilm court?
he appears as cm eeehsksti«i!
sUiUwnutn negotiat-
ing with the Poj>e ttl litwvtrrtto in 1156,
and under
the two Willwnitt H«p|wrting tht*
national party
aghaſt foreign influent**. 11 In
history k not of
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